The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871. NO. 295.

WASHINGTON.

Open Session of the Senate on the Threadbare Dignity Question.

Statement by Mr. Carpenter—A Lesson for Journalists.

Senate Debate on the Propriety of a Declaratory Article to Accompany the Treaty.

Documentary Evidence of Outrages on Americans in Cuba.

Possible Action of the House Respecting the Treaty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate was in session this hours, to-day, on the dignity question. Preparatory to the reading of the journal, Mr. Carpenter rose to a question of order. He said that the proper course to a proposition introduced in to the Senate was to refer it to the appropriate committee, and not to discuss it in open session. Part of it was addressed to the Senate, and part to the country. He thought that from the slip in the New York Herald, which purported to give the substance of the statement of the Manager of the Republican Senatorial Caucus, that the Senate had never taken action in the matter. A private letter from the writer, in denial of that letter, was all he had seen. He thought the very speculative process who knew the private letter to be utterly unfounded in fact, for the Senate to attempt to dispose of the question. He thought that the statements of the Manager's committee, at least so far as the letter had disclosed the fact, upon which it discovered the basis of the report. That report was presented to Mr. Patrick, who said it up to the CARPENTER SO IT HAS. The reading of the journal was then proceeded with.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Privileges, reported, especially the latter, that the Committee of the Senatorial Committee, upon whether action should be taken in the matter, had not agreed. Mr. Conkling said that he was not authorized to say that the Committee on Privileges would report upon the matter. He thought that the Senate should not be in a hurry to act upon the matter. He thought that the Senate should not be in a hurry to act upon the matter. He thought that the Senate should not be in a hurry to act

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] Tribune to Subscribers by Mail.

[illegible] WEBSTER COMPANY, Caxton Building.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The Illinois Assembly made very good progress in clearing, in two days, of the business and disposed preliminary questions that had to be met and overcome at the threshold of the session.

In his Senate, Mr. Senior's resolution, reading "That, since said adjournment, no extraordinary occasion, within the meaning of the constitution, has arisen to ratify the Executive in issuing his proclamation convening the Senate," was unanimously laid and of by the Chair sending it disrespectful to the Governor, and out of order. But the Chair erred in a ruling. The Legislature has a perfect right to judge whether the subjects submitted in the call need be acted on by extra session. It has the right to decide the question in the negative, and adjourn *sine die*. The Governor, in his special message, fully concedes this point. Mr. Senior's resolution might have been worded more mildly, but it was neither harming nor out of order, and the ruling of the Chair would have been promptly overruled but for the high respect in which the presiding officer is held by the members. As it was, he was only sustained on the appeal from his decision by the rather indistinct use of his own vote in support of it. But the Senate has now got fairly to work, and we look for rapid progress in that body, which is composed, in the main, of able and experienced legislators, and is much less infested than the House with garrulous demagogues, ever anxious to consume the time of the body in listening to their own braying. Our surprise is exceeded by our gratification that the noisy and turbulent House settled down to business after the consumption of but two days in settling points of order, rules, and modes of proceeding. The absence of the usual mobs must prove very useful in furthering business—limiting speeches to ten minutes each, and but one on a question from any member, except in the principal contests of proceedings where they were left off the previous evening. Let there be no departure from these rules, and steady headway is certain. It was the want of them that made the previous session of four months so barren of results. Many of the members express their dissatisfaction at being called together at this time; but they have no one to blame but themselves. If they had not frittered away the whole winter and spring, from the 1st of January till the 17th of April, in their efforts of "how not to do it," the Governor would not have been under the disagreeable necessity of calling an extra session, for he had no desire to see them again in a hurry. The City Council, during its several terms, if it could avoid it. The short mornings of the House are exhibited in the list of subjects for legislation announced in his proclamation, every one of which should have been definitely acted on in the last session. But \$1,000 per day, which the extra session will cost the taxpayers of Illinois, ought to have been saved. The matters enumerated in the call are, in effect, indictments against the House for its dereliction of duty at the regular session, and we pray to them for forgiveness from the people for past offenses in to "buckle down" to business in good earnest and with honest intent, and to dispose of the emergent business before them with promptitude and fidelity.

It is true that bills must be introduced de novo; but, fortunately, it happens that everything called for in the proclamation had either passed the Senate or half been passed by it, and the same will be acted upon to one or other house during the regular session, and the only labor now required will be to review and amend them bills. A fortnight or three weeks of steady, persevering work should suffice to finish up the business, if the mind be done and permit the Legislature to adjourn until next winter.

THE GERMAN FESTIVAL.

Monday will be devoted by the Germans of our city and its immediate suburbs to a grand popular demonstration of their joy and gratitude over the recent triumphs of the arms and diplomacy of the old fatherland and creation of the modern German Empire. Five years ago, when they united with their American fellow-citizens in action-laden meetings over the restoration and consolidation of this republic, they did not dream that they were soon to witness a far more triumphant, and, to them, less costly restoration of the unity of Germany. But now, in all the other leading cities of the country, the men must have given public expression to their joy over this great event. On Monday they will unite in a like magnificent demonstration in Chicago. Perhaps no pageant ever held in our city will be considered on a more imposing scale than that on which we will parade to-morrow. Our whole city will be right jubilant, and, in all its appointments, it will be fully equal to any similar affair in the other American cities, or to any of our great popular demonstrations of the past.

The Germans of the United States will be the *fac-simile* representation of all the grades and ranges of the German army. The broad-browed Emperor William himself, in appropriate costume, the cold, but vivacious Prince Von Bismarck, the very useful in furthering business—limiting speeches to ten minutes each, and but one on a question from any member, except in the principal contests of proceedings where they were left off the previous evening. Let there be no departure from these rules, and steady headway is certain. It was the want of them that made the previous session of four months so barren of results. Many of the members express their dissatisfaction at being called together at this time; but they have no one to blame but themselves. If they had not frittered away the whole winter and spring, from the 1st of January till the 17th of April, in their efforts of "how not to do it," the Governor would not have been under the disagreeable necessity of calling an extra session, for he had no desire to see them again in a hurry. The City Council, during its several terms, if it could avoid it. The short mornings of the House are exhibited in the list of subjects for legislation announced in his proclamation, every one of which should have been definitely acted on in the last session. But \$1,000 per day, which the extra session will cost the taxpayers of Illinois, ought to have been saved. The matters enumerated in the call are, in effect, indictments against the House for its dereliction of duty at the regular session, and we pray to them for forgiveness from the people for past offenses in to "buckle down" to business in good earnest and with honest intent, and to dispose of the emergent business before them with promptitude and fidelity.

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We rejoice, with the Germans, in their emergence from discord and obscurity to concord and national greatness. We heartily hope that, with a stronger nationality, they may preserve all the valuable traits of character which have distinguished them for profound learning; all their pride in the higher or well as the more useful and manly arts; and, more than all else, that virtue—the domestic virtue of the German people—which has been so fruitful of the highest hopes to behold, the German will ever show itself fit to advance as every other European power in civilization and power. Prior to that time it does not seem to have taken the first steps toward the present achievement. Its industry was shackled and burdened. Its government was petty, feudal, and corrupt. Its literature was tame. It had scarcely any numerous German schools, or general diffusion of the comforts of life. The first Frederick, decided it with his legions, as if he were a Jupiter hurling his lightning against a guarded and hearty old oak, that opposed with each plunge and was severed by every bolt.

Now all is reversed. The nation which, under the dignified genius of Napoleon, broke through feudalism, overran Europe, and for a time made the Napoleonic III. dictator of the universe, could have only been represented by a procession of ministers, held together by an iron hand-hatred and the fear of vengeance. The battle-fields of France do not a few years ago, but now they are covered with the graves of the victims, and wholly to his own

THE CITY DEPOSIT.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council made a report last night, for which they deserve the thanks of the public. They recommend that there be appropriated, in lieu of the sums previously estimated, the following:

Board of Public Works, $874,254; in place of $1,720,761; Board of Health, $46,200, instead of $60,000; Board of Police, $455,000, instead of $623,000; Fire Department, $219,000, in place of $407,000; Board of Education, $416,000, in place of $698,418. Other reductions are made in other departments, making a total reduction of $1,797,094, leaving to be appropriated $4,670,092. The taxing $225,000 receipts from license, the will leave $4,797,092 to be raised by taxation.

The rate of taxation, based on last year's valuation, will be 19 mills, but adding one mill each for sewerage and water, in place of loans, will make the levy 15 mills—the same as last year. The other expenditures have been cut down to the utmost limit, and the ruling of the Chair would have been promptly overruled but for the high respect in which the presiding officer is held by the members. As it was, he was only sustained on the appeal from his decision by the rather indistinct use of his own vote in support of it. But the Senate has now got fairly to work, and we look for rapid progress in that body, which is composed, in the main, of able and experienced legislators, and is much less infested than the House with garrulous demagogues, ever anxious to consume the time of the body in listening to their own braying. Our surprise is exceeded by our gratification that the noisy and turbulent House settled down to business after the consumption of but two days in settling points of order, rules, and modes of proceeding. The absence of the usual mobs must prove very useful in furthering business—limiting speeches to ten minutes each, and but one on a question from any member, except in the principal contests of proceedings where they were left off the previous evening. Let there be no departure from these rules, and steady headway is certain. It was the want of them that made the previous session of four months so barren of results. Many of the members express their dissatisfaction at being called together at this time; but they have no one to blame but themselves. If they had not frittered away the whole winter and spring, from the 1st of January till the 17th of April, in their efforts of "how not to do it," the Governor would not have been under the disagreeable necessity of calling an extra session, for he had no desire to see them again in a hurry. The City Council, during its several terms, if it could avoid it. The short mornings of the House are exhibited in the list of subjects for legislation announced in his proclamation, every one of which should have been definitely acted on in the last session. But \$1,000 per day, which the extra session will cost the taxpayers of Illinois, ought to have been saved. The matters enumerated in the call are, in effect, indictments against the House for its dereliction of duty at the regular session, and we pray to them for forgiveness from the people for past offenses in to "buckle down" to business in good earnest and with honest intent, and to dispose of the emergent business before them with promptitude and fidelity.

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THE CENSUS OF ILLINOIS.

We have already published the details of the census of the State of Illinois, and they furnish some interesting facts:

The population of the State is made up of [illegible] natives of the United States..... [illegible] natives of the United States..... [illegible] Ireland..... [illegible] Germany..... [illegible] Scotland..... [illegible] all other countries.....

Total population.....

Of the native population, 1,186,955, or 59 per cent of the native and about 47 per cent of the whole population were born in Illinois. The six New England States furnish—Maine, 8,680; Connecticut, 31,087; Massachusetts, 30,309; New Hampshire, 5,919; Rhode Island, 2,445; Vermont, 18,512. Total, 71,361, or about 2.66 per cent of the whole. Ohio contributes 162,975; New York, 183,483; Pennsylvania, 58,588; Indiana, 86,788. The remaining States of the North and East, the native of the late slaveholding States, number 220,127, including 18,669 colored persons. The "Southern" residents are about 9 per cent of the whole population. Of these, Kentucky furnishes 70,641; Missouri, 25,866; Tennessee, 87,500; and Virginia, 24,418.

The percentages of the population are about as follows: Natives of Illinois, 47 per cent; native of the late slaveholding States, 9 per cent; of the other States and Territories, 28.75 per cent; foreign-born, 26.25 per cent.

Of the foreign-born population, Great Britain, Ireland, and the British possessions contribute 225,526; Germany, including Austria, 226,793, and the Scandinavian States, 45,572. All other foreign countries, 9,807. Of the British subjects, 120,000 are from Ireland, 53,846 from England, 15,720 from Scotland, and 33,948 from British America. Of the foreign-born population, 46.78 per cent are from British countries, 40 per cent from Germany, 8.80 per cent from Scandinavian States, and 7.45 per cent from other foreign countries.

The white population of the State is 2,239,891, of which 998,977, or nearly 12 per cent, is resident in Chicago; 144,620 of the foreign-born population, or 28 per cent, reside in this city; 20,968, or one-third of all the Irish in Illinois live in Chicago; of the 203,791 Germans in Illinois, 55,000, or more than one-fourth, are in Chicago. The same proportion of the Scotch are also in this city, while of the English less than one-fifth live here. Of the 45,372 Scandinavians in the State, 15,767 live in Chicago. This city has 2,697 of the 20,540 colored persons in the State.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Great Britain has received an important reinforcement from a remarkable historical work, just published, from the pen of Henry George Mains, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, entitled "Village Communities." Although having no political, or even economical purpose, it exposes the fact that, in the original constitution of society among the Indo-European races, for land was universally held in common, for purposes of defense, pasturage, and village occupation, being set off to families for temporary use, but the title never being alienated from the community as a whole—that the subsequent possession of land in severalty was accomplished in India by taxation, in Germany by force, and that the titles of the great estates of England and the continent of Europe rest upon no better foundation. It appears from this interesting work that, in the progress of [illegible] generally first established its "commons," on which each family had the right to pasture its cattle and cut wood for fuel. It then laid out an "Arable Mark," assigning to each family a certain portion for cultivation [illegible] not necessarily changing with the occupant and the crop, and providing that a certain portion should lie fallow each year. It is worthy of remark that the "common of pasturage" [illegible] land, and "half have been forwarded for the Tuesday's Tribune. Parts of Scotland, by which for [illegible] Ireland, by which for [illegible] Wales, by which for [illegible] England, by which for [illegible] Germany, by which for [illegible] France, by which for [illegible] Italy, by which for [illegible] Spain, by which for [illegible] Portugal, by which for [illegible] Russia, by which for [illegible] Turkey, by which for [illegible] China, by which for [illegible] Japan, by which for [illegible] India, by which for [illegible] Africa, by which for [illegible] America, by which for [illegible] Australia, by which for [illegible] New Zealand, by which for [illegible] Hawaii, by which for [illegible] Fiji, by which for [illegible] Tonga, by which for [illegible] Samoa, by which for [illegible] Tahiti, by which for [illegible] Marquesas, by which for [illegible] Society, by which for [illegible] Low Archipelago, by which for [illegible] Paumotu, by which for [illegible] Gambier, by which for [illegible] Pitcairn, by which for [illegible] Easter, by which for [illegible] Juan Fernandez, by which for [illegible] Galapagos, by which for [illegible] Cocos, by which for [illegible] Malpelo, by which for [illegible] Gorgona, by which for [illegible] Gallinas, by which for [illegible] Pinos, by which for [illegible] Roncador, by which for [illegible] Serrana, by which for [illegible] Quita Sueño, by which for [illegible] Serranilla, by which for [illegible] Bajo Nuevo, by which for [illegible] Morant, by which for [illegible] Pedro, by which for [illegible] Jamaica, by which for [illegible] Cayman, by which for [illegible] Swan, by which for [illegible] Navassa, by which for [illegible] Haiti, by which for [illegible] Dominica, by which for [illegible] Guadeloupe, by which for [illegible] Montserrat, by which for [illegible] Antigua, by which for [illegible] Barbuda, by which for [illegible] Redonda, by which for [illegible] Nevis, by which for [illegible] St. Kitts, by which for [illegible] Anguilla, by which for [illegible] St. Martin, by which for [illegible] Saba, by which for [illegible] St. Eustatius, by which for [illegible] St. Barthelemy, by which for [illegible] Guadeloupe, by which for [illegible] Dominica, by which for [illegible] Martinique, by which for [illegible] St. Lucia, by which for [illegible] Barbados, by which for [illegible] Grenada, by which for [illegible] St. Vincent, by which for [illegible] Grenadines, by which for [illegible] Tobago, by which for [illegible] Trinidad, by which for [illegible] Margarita, by which for [illegible] Curaçao, by which for [illegible] Aruba, by which for [illegible] Bonaire

KODAK

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Finance Committee and the Annual Appropriations.

A Very Radical Cutting Down of the Estimates.

The Board of Public Works Expenses Reduced One-Half.

An Ordinance Limiting the Premmendes of the Cows.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24.

CONSUMPTION,

ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE

BY

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT

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A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

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TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Dr. Clark,

Dr. Townsend,

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES

BANKING.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Grindelon's Hair Dye.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

GENERAL NOTICES.

APRIL, MAY, and JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

IN THESE MONTHS,

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Cures all Eruptions of the Skin.

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Cures the worst form of Blood Diseases.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Tones up the System.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Purifies the Complexion.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Cures quickly into the Circulation of the Blood.

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Gives health to the whole system.

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CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

Discussion and Petitions in the Senate Relative to the State Capital.

Refusal to Adjourn Over Until Thursday.

List of Bills Introduced in the House.

Petition of the Governor as to Inducements by Towns for the Location of Public Buildings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—IN THE SENATE, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. BY CONSTRUCTION OF CONSTITUTION.

Mr. [illegible] moved to lay the Appeal on the table.

Mr. [illegible] moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table